. Staughton's Addre[ss]

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9th January, 1822.

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OSEPH GIBSON has the h informing his friends, both i ton and Georgetown, that he ved his Grocery Store from n to Washington City, on th vania Avenue, adjoining the Gen. Walter Jones, and near the Old Theatre,—where hand, and intends to keep a co sortment of Groceries and nsisting principally of the fol entioned articles, viz.

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Peach do.
Holland Gin, Common do.
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Allspice, Pepper, Starch,
Fig Blue, Indigo,
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Books.
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RELIGION SCIENCE

The Columbian Star.

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Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind....COLUMBIAD.

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[S]ELECT REVIEW.

[FRO]M THE LONDON ECLECTIC REVIEW.

[Menta]l DISCIPLINE, or *Hints on the cul[tivat]ion of Intellectual Habits; address[ed p]articularly to Students in Theology [and] Young Preachers.* By HENRY [FOS]TER BURDER, M. A.

[Th]e maxim has been often re[peate]d, that the most valuable [part o]f education is that which a [man] gives to himself. Yet expe[rienc]e shows, that the constant [urgin]g of this truth upon young [men] is a matter of great use and [neces]sity. Persons who do not [posse]ss the unconquerable force [of ge]nius, that fire of soul which [finds f]uel for itself in any circum[stance]s and under any disadvanta[ges, r]equire to be strongly cau[tioned] against the opinion which [their na]tural indolence and levity [are] ready to foster, that the toil [and re]sponsibility of liberal in[struction] lie wholly with the teach[er, an]d the learner has only to [give h]imself up to passive impres[sions]. Let every young person [know] that, if he adopts this opinion, [he ha]s sealed himself under the [curse o]f mediocrity, and worse [than m]ediocrity. The gate of re[nown an]d the path of toil alone [lead t]o excellence.

[Dede]r ingenium miseris dedit, et sua [s]emque
[Frang]are sibi jussit fortuna premendo.

[Imp]ressed with this truth, some [of the] ablest writers and the best [men] in all ages, have composed [specifi]c treatises, upon plans more [or less] comprehensive, for the pur[pose o]f stimulating and guiding [the vo]luntary efforts of fresh and [vigorous] intellect. Aristotle, Cicero, [Plutarch]e, and Quintillian, among [the an]cients; and Vives, Erasmus, [Ringe]lbergius, Grotius, Vossius, [Milton], Locke, Watts, Mason, and [many] others, since the revival of [letters], have cultivated this field, [with h]onour to themselves, and to [the un]speakable advantage of the [public]. Among modern pro[duction]s of this kind, there is one [of pr]e-eminent excellence, little [known] in this country, and which [compr]ehends with accuracy and [concis]eness all the departments of [general] literature and the strict sci[ences]; the *Eudoxe* of M. De[leuze], in 2 volumes, 8 vo. Paris. [Simil]iar merit also belongs to Mr [Foste]r's judicious and pleasing [volum]e, entitled *Self Cultivation* [But] the multitude and the ex[cellen]ce of such works have by no [means] superseded, or even dimin[ished], the propriety of a treatise [design]ed and purposed like that [before] us. The qualifications of [the au]thor are well adapted for di[dactic] composition. He is a man [of ext]ensive and correct attain[ments]; his habits are those of [a] patient, and careful thinking, [and hi]s style is, like his judgment, [clear] and luminous. In an intro[ducto]ry portion of the work, Mr. [Burde]r thus describes its inten[tion a]nd arrangement.

"[Th]e class of students for whose use [the fol]lowing hints are particularly de[signed], is that of young men, either en[gaged] in a course of study preparatory [to the] Christian Ministry, or desirous of [ad]vancing in a career of intellectu[al impr]ovement after they have actually [entere]d on the duties of the pastoral of[fice]. The advice contained in the fol[lowing] pages are therefore distributed [and ar]ranged under two general divi[sions]: the first, Hints to aid the culti[vation] of Mental Habits, with a view to [the acq]uisition of knowledge, in a course [of pre]paratory study. The second, [Hints t]o aid the cultivation of Mental [Habits] with a view to the *communication* [of kno]wledge in the engagements of [the Chr]istian Ministry. This division is adopted, not only because the line of separation is distinct and obvious, but also because the hints suggested, and the principles enforced, in the first part, are of general utility, and applicable to the cultivation of the human mind, whether with or without any reference to professional engagements; while the advices conveyed in the second part are almost exclusively applicable to those for whose use they are specifically designed."

The work is constructed upon the plan of *Aphorisms;* each of which is expounded and illustrated in a manner which indicates an enlarged and liberal mind, a comprehensive acquaintance with human nature, and the elevating influence of scriptural piety. We should have been, however, the more gratified, if the enlargements had been more extended. The author does, indeed, anticipate this opinion, by saying, that 'the object proposed, is simply to present to the student, those outlines, of which reading and reflection will, without difficulty, supply ample illustrations.' Certainly, we do not censure a writer for not having performed what he explicitly disclaims the intention of performing; but yet, we conceive that without running into lax and obvious discussion, most parts of this extensive subject would have received further and valuable illustration from the dictates of experience, the refuting of objections, and the adducing of considerations proper to arouse the torpid and animate the discouraged. Some of the vivid and soul-inspiring passages of Ringelbergius might have been introduced, as citations, with admirable effect; and a rich abundance of excellent observations, would, without any plagiarism, be suggested by the singularly valuable dissertations of Gaussen. Instead, however, of complaining of the want of what we have not, and what we had no right to expect, we thank Mr. Burder for having performed so useful and meritorious a service to studious and inquiring young persons. These "Hints on the cultivation of Intellectual Habits," will be of very great advantage, whatever may be the professional pursuits, or the station in society, of their attentive reader; but to students for the sacred ministry, whose hearts are devoted to their high calling, and who desire to become "workmen that need not to be ashamed," they will be found invaluable.—We might make many pleasing and useful extracts, but shall content ourselves with one, as a fair specimen of the spirit and tendency of the work.

"iv. The importance of unwearied assiduity in a course of mental improvement, is evinced by the contrast observable between different classes of Christian Ministers.

"From the observations and inquiries I have made, in reference to the plans pursued by young ministers after terminating their academic career, I have been disposed to regard them as forming two distinct classes, the one class consisting of those who, by a course of mental discipline, are making every year progressive and obvious advances in their qualifications for public usefulness; the other class, consisting of those who, year after year, exhibit the same unvarying complexion of intellectual character, without any perceptible progress in comprehension of mind, power of thought, or extent of knowledge. Their resources appear to be exhausted; their sermons, instead of presenting to their hearers, "things new and old," reiterate ideas perfectly familiar, in forms of expression which may be almost anticipated. It is scarcely necessary to add, that under such ministrations, but little interest is excited, but little impression is produced. Indolence on the part of the minister, induces stupor on the part of the hearers; or if on their part stronger feelings are excited, they are emotions of painful regret and growing dissatisfaction.

"On the other hand, the diligent student, guided by the noblest principles, and impelled by the strongest motives, is constantly adding to his stores of knowledge, and his facilities for the discharge of professional duties. If his direct preparation for the pulpit, rendered easier by the power of habit, and the augmentation of his materials of thought, demand a less proportion of his time, he by no means contracts within narrower limits, the efforts of his mind, but delights in the opportunity afforded for the accumulation of the most important knowledge. By diligently pursuing this course, he must be necessarily increasing his ministerial qualifications, and rising in the estimation of the people of his charge."

ORNITHOLOGY.

FROM WILSON'S "AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY."

THE IVORY-BILL'D WOODPECKER OF NORTH-AMERICA.

This majestic and formidable species, in strength and magnitude, stands at the head of the whole class of *Woodpeckers* hitherto discovered. He may be called the king or chief of his tribe; and nature seems to have designed him a distinguished characteristic in the superb crest, and bill of polished ivory, with which she has ornamented him His eye is brilliant and daring, and his whole frame so admirably adapted to his mode of life, and method of procuring subsistence, as to impress on the mind of the examiner, the most reverential ideas of the Creator. His manners have also a dignity in them superior to the common herd of *Woodpeckers.*—Trees, shrubbery, orchards, rails, fence posts, and old prostrate logs, are alike interesting to those, in their humble and indefatigable search for prey; but the royal hunter now before us, scorns the humility in such situations, and seeks the most towering trees of the forest, seeming particularly attached to those prodigious cypress swamps, whose crowded giant sons stretch their bare and blasted or moss hung arms midway to the skies. In their almost inaccessible recesses, amidst ruinous piles of impending timber, his trumpet like note and loud strokes resound through the solitary savage wilds, of which he seems the sole lord and inhabitant. Wherever he frequents, he leaves numerous monuments of his industry behind nim.

We there see enormous pine trees, with cart loads of bark lying round their roots, and chips of the trunk itself, in such quantities as to suggest the idea *that half a dozen of axemen had been at work there for the whole morning.* The body of the tree is also disfigured with such numerous and so long excavations, that one can hardly conceive it possible for the whole to be the work of a *Woodpecker.*—With such strength and apparatus so powerful, what havoc might he not commit, if numerous, on the most useful of our forest trees: and yet, with all these appearances, and much vulgar prejudice against him, it may fairly be questioned whether he is at all injurious, or at least, whether his exertions do not contribute most powerfully to the protection of our timber. Examine closely the tree where he hath been at work, and you will soon perceive that it is neither from motives of mischief or amusement, that he slices off the bark, or digs his way into the trunk—for the sound and healthy tree is not the object of his attention. The diseased, infested with insects, and hastening to putrefaction, are *his* favourites; there the deadly crawling enemy has formed a lodgment, between the bark and tender wood, to drink up the very vital part of the tree. It is the ravages of these vermin which the intelligent proprietor of the forest deplores as the sole perpetrators of the destruction of his timber.—Would it be believed that the larvæ of an insect, or fly, no larger than a grain of rice, should silently, and in one season, destroy some thousands of acres of pine trees, many of them from two to three feet in diameter, and a hundred and fifty feet high? Yet, whoever passes from Georgetown to Charleston, in South Carolina, about twenty miles from the former place, can have striking and melancholy proofs of this fact. In some places, the whole woods, as far as you can see around you, are dead, stripped of their bark, their wintry looking arms and bare trunks bleaching in the sun, and tumbling in ruins before every blast, presenting a frightful picture of desolation.

In looking over the accounts given of the ivory-billed woodpecker by the naturalists of Europe, I find it asserted, that it inhabits from New-Jersey to Mexico. I believe, however, that few of them are ever seen in the north of Virginia, and very few of them in that state. The first place I observed this bird at, when on my way to the south, was about 12 miles from Wilmington, in North Carolina. There I found the bird from which the drawing of the figure was taken. This bird was only wounded slightly in the wing; and on being caught, uttered a loudly reiterated and most piteous note, exactly resembling the violent crying of a young child, which terrified my horse, so as nearly to have cost me my life. It was distressing to hear it. I carried it with me in the chair, under cover, to Wilmington. In passing through the streets, its affecting cries surprised every one within hearing, particularly the females, who hurried to the doors and windows with looks of alarm and anxiety.

I drove on; and on arriving at the piazza of the hotel, where I intended to put up, the landlord came forward, and a number of other persons who happened to be there, all equally alarmed at what they heard: this was greatly increased by my asking, whether he could furnish me with accommodations for *myself* and *baby*. The man looked blank and foolish, while the others stared with still greater astonishment. After diverting myself for a minute or two at their expense, I drew my *Woodpecker* from under the cover, and a general laugh took place. I took him up stairs, and locked him up in my room, while I went to see my horse taken care of. In less than an hour I returned, and opening the door, he set up the same distressing shout, which now appeared to proceed from grief, that he had been discovered in his attempt to escape. He had mounted along the side of the window, nearly as high as the ceiling, a little below which he had begun to break through. The bed was covered with large pieces of plaster; the lath was exposed for at least 15 inches square, and a hole large enough to admit the fist, opened to the weather boards, so that in less than one hour, he would certainly have succeeded in making his way through. I now tied a string round his leg, and fastened it to the table and again left him. I wished to preserve his life, and had gone off in search of suitable food for him.

As I re-ascended the stairs, I heard him again hard at work; and on entering had the mortification to perceive that he had almost entirely ruined the mahogany table to which he was fastened, and on which he had wreaked his whole vengeance. While engaged in taking the drawing he cut me in several places; and, on the whole, displayed such a noble and unconquered spirit, that I was frequently tempted to restore him to his native woods. He lived with me nearly three days, but refused all sustenance; and I witnessed his death with regret.

[This fine bird is now in Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, placed in an appropriate attitude of attack upon the trunk of a tree.—*Star.*]

EVANGELICAL.

REVIEW OF EVANGELICAL AND MISSIONARY FEELING.

DR. PRICE, before he left America, made an abstract from the Minutes of the several Associations throughout the country, embracing a view of the state of Missionary feeling, &c. among the Baptists in the United States. This abstract was published in the Luminary, and formed an interesting document. A similar statement has been collected from the Minutes of the last Associations, and we this day commence publishing it, presuming that it will be gratifying to all who wish for the prevalence of enlightened and correct feeling in our churches, on the momentous subject of Missions.

MAINE—The *Eastern Maine Association* sympathize with the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, in those feelings which a view of their mission stations is calculated to excite. They have it in contemplation to employ a judicious missionary, who shall labour in the destitute region lying from the river St. Croix along the most northerly inhabited parts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi Territory generally, and in Indiana and Illinois; and recommend that each member of the Association devote *one cent a month* for domestic missions. Were each individual of our numerous associations to adopt this plan, the amount that would flow into the treasury of the Lord, would, under His blessing, soon make the desert blossom as the rose, and the solitary places be glad.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston.*—"In the year past, Christians have seen with inexpressible joy, the word of God magnified in the salvation of his elect And we do hope the day is near when all the faithful heralds of the Cross shall say to every opposing foe in the strength of faith, 'Who art thou, O great Mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain.' For this great end, let our united and incessant prayers ascend to God; let us be active in labouring for perishing souls."

The *Worcester Association* has recommended to the members of churches in its connexion to unite with other Christians in making arrangements for a religious celebration of the *fourth of July*, irrespective of difference in political or religious opinion.

They say "The worship of God has, in all ages, been attended with expense, from the lamb that Abel offered, to the last collection taken for missionary purposes.—Excluding, as we do, all legal compulsion in the support of religious opinion, (other than in securing the performance of voluntary contracts,) principle must supply the place of force. And a correct view of the nature and importance of religious instruction, added to a liberal state of religious feeling, will prompt men to liberality in their pecuniary support. Pious gratitude, from the days of David to the present time, will ask. 'What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits?' An enlightened mind and a liberal heart will not be at a loss to answer"

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Meredith.*—"That remarkable spirit of prayer and supplication, which is excited among Christians, both in Europe and America, and those unexampled exertions which have been made and are still making for the purpose of sending the Gospel among the destitute, indicate that the time is come, or is near at hand, for the fulfilment and accomplishment of the prophecies of Scripture, relative to the salvation of God's people. In view of what is already effected, through the instrumentality of the missionaries of the Cross, in the country, and especially in these and distant climes among the heathen, we are ready to exclaim—What hath God wrought!"

Salisbury.—"It is with pleasure we take a retrospect of the special smiles of heaven on us in this northern region. In the day of small things, we were ready to say, by whom shall Jacob arise, for he is small? But notwithstanding our fears, the great Redeemer and Preserver of Israel, whose watchful eye never sleeps, has continually watched over us, and protected us from our enemies, and hath graciously gathered many who were given to him by the Father, the purchase of his own blood, into His fold. With holy rapture we may indeed exclaim—What hath God wrought!"

VERMONT—*Fairfield.*—"From many of our churches no very cheering information has been received. Still they all evince a good degree of union, and a determination to persevere; and from several of them we learn, with peculiar satisfaction, that they have during the past year, enjoyed a peculiar season of the outpouring of the Spirit, and received some addition to their numbers."

Woodstock.—"The intelligence we receive from your Minutes and messengers is truly refreshing to our souls. With us, however, there have not been extensive revivals of religion: but, as you will perceive by our Minutes, some mercy drops have fallen on a few of our churches. The united cause of missions and education lies near the hearts of our brethren generally; although the pressure of the times greatly prevents *efficient* exertions. May this glorious cause flourish extensively under the fostering care of the Almighty King of Zion. May the glory of the Lord soon fill the whole earth, and all flesh see the salvation of our God.

"Dear brethren, let us *pray*, and *preach*, and *live*, and DO, and God will bless us in the extension of His Kingdom, and in the salvation of souls."

Shaftsbury.—"It is rather a low time with some of our churches, though some of them have experienced a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Though a thick cloud darkens the prospects of the Burman mission, let us not indulge a discouraging thought.—Let not this dampen our missionary spirit, or relax our zeal to aid with our prayers, and our substance, in sending the word of life to the millions perishing for lack of knowledge. The foundation of God standeth sure; He is not slack concerning his promises; the Gospel must and will be preached in all the world."

RHODE-ISLAND—*Warren Association.*—"When we turn our attention to the *East*, spiritual prospects brighten On the authority of the Rev. Dr. Marshman, it was stated last October, that a larger number of native converts had been baptized in the vicinity of Calcutta the two preceding years, than for three years prior to that time. And Burmah, by no means the least among the idolaters, had, nearly a year ago, as many hopefully pious souls as would have saved Sodom! *Lord, wilt thou not spare Burmah for ten's sake?* Brethren, is it longer doubtful whether the time has come to build the house of the Lord? Lift up your eyes, and look Northward, Southward, Eastward, Westward. The Islanders of the Pacific—the Hindoo and the African—the red men of the forests, and the remnant of Israel, are bowing to the Saviour. And have we nothing to do? Ah, this question has frequently been asked, though, we fear, but a small part of its import has yet been felt. Shall a handful of missionaries, scattered amongst *six hundred millions* of idolaters, be labouring, sighing, weeping, and wearing out their lives,—and shall *we* not mingle our sympathies, our tears, and our prayers with theirs? Shall *we* not feel obligated to replenish the treasury of the Lord, that they may be enabled to carry forward the great design which GOD will make them instrumental to fulfil?"

CONNECTICUT—*Union.*—"We lament that we have occasion to say it is a low time with most of our churches, though some have enjoyed a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. A few years past we had the happiness of giving information of precious revivals of religion among us, and numbers were added to our churches: but, the past year, we have heard glorious things spoken of the City of God, and some of us have witnessed the work of God with power, in other parts, while only some few mercy drops have fallen on the thirsty part of Zion."

New-London.—"Although we have reason to lament the destitute state of some of our churches, and the unfaithfulness of others, yet God has not forsaken His heritage; but drops of mercy as tokens of the Divine favour, have given us strength to confide in the precious promises of the Gospel."

Hartford.—"We feel to rejoice that exertions continue to be made to spread the word and Gospel of our Divine Redeemer, among the heathen; in this we feel it our duty to lend a help-

ing hand in every way consistent with the word of God, believing that there are glorious things spoken concerning Zion, yet to be accomplished; and notwithstanding we may have many enemies to encounter, and many trials to endure, we believe we shall come off conquerors, through Him that hath loved us, and gave Himself for us."

Stonington Union.—"This is a glorious day, brethren, and all things that are promised must and will be fulfilled. The promises are yea, and in Him amen, to the glory of God. Zion's foundation is a tried stone, and her walls are Salvation. Truth is now prevailing, and light is greatly increasing."

NEW-YORK—*New-York.*—"As to the present state of our churches we have nothing of peculiar interest to communicate; in most of them a good degree of harmony prevails, and we trust a real attachment to the faith once delivered to the saints, mingled with holy desires for a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. An earnest desire has been produced, which has manifested itself in a well-directed zeal to put the Bible into the hands of every human being upon the face of the earth—a missionary spirit hath been breathed upon churches, and He that knoweth the mind of the Spirit, hath heard the prayer of the saints, and many are running to and fro, and knowledge is increasing. Who can reflect on what has taken place since the commencement of the present century, and not devoutly exclaim—*What hath God wrought!*"

Hudson River.—"We have not the pleasure of being able to state, that great numbers have been received into our fellowship during the year past; yet we desire to be thankful that some of the churches composing this fraternity, have enjoyed refreshing showers of grace, and others have experienced a slower increase."

Warwick.—"The Lord has permitted a goodly number of the representatives from the several churches composing this association, once more to assemble at our annual interview; and we are happy in hearing the tidings they bring. All appear to dwell together in unity, and some of the churches have been favoured with considerable additions since our last meeting. Christ is preached, and we are glad; may the Lord of the harvest multiply those who shall be faithful to declare to Zion that her warfare is accomplished in her Head."

Rensselaerville.—"Through the tender mercy of our God, we have been favoured with another opportunity of meeting in association, and hearing from our several churches. Some of them have experienced, since our last meeting, some additions; others seem to be wading through serious trials: but we are happy to learn that they generally stand fast in the faith, and still retain a degree of the unity of the Spirit."

Franklin.—"It is with peculiar delight and pleasure we review the events of the last year, in reference to the operations of the Spirit of God, and the precious displays of Divine mercy, in the conversion of sinners, the edification and comfort of the saints, and the enlargement of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the world. Information from the churches of this association, through the medium of their letters and messengers, is highly satisfactory and comforting. Union and peace appear generally to prevail, and a steady persevering attachment to the true doctrine of the Gospel."

Oneida.—"God has graciously blessed most of our churches with a good degree of union and brotherly love, and with the administration of His word, and the ordinances of the Gospel—blessings which we highly prize. At present a number of our ministers and members feel a more than ordinary zeal in the cause of Christ, and a powerful work of the Spirit appears to have commenced among us, in some places, which we would fondly hope and pray may be followed by a plentiful shower of divine grace."

Essex.—"We congratulate you that Divine Providence has favoured the formation of a missionary society in this region. We recollect how pleasing it has heretofore been to us, when *we* were without preaching, to receive missionary help. We now delight in helping to send the same to others in that situation, believing you must take pleasure in bestowing your offering, as they do in receiving its fruits."

Genessee.—"This association has recommended to the churches, that they form themselves into societies, for the purpose of appropriating some lot or lots of land to cultivate, and that the productions of the same be set apart for missionary services."

St. Lawrence.—"It affords much satisfaction to this association, to recognize an increasing union in sentiment and affection among the lovers of evangelical truth, and the deep interest Christians in general are taking in the welfare of Zion; particularly those of our own order. As tokens of this, we view with gratitude to God the establishment of an important Theological Institution, at the seat of government; the formation of mission societies for the spread of the Gospel among the destitute; for education purposes, &c. Enjoying, as we do, the blessed effects of missionary labours, in the establishment of churches in these new settlements, we bless God for the benefit; while we see other missionary exertions going forward, our hearts beat in unison with yours, we lift up our eyes, and behold new plantations arising around us in this wilderness, unable to relieve their own wants, we say, we will 'go and do likewise.'"

Black River.—This association voted to recommend to the several churches of their body, "a special concert of prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the churches, on each Lord's-day morning, from 9 o'clock, until the usual hour of commencing public worship."

Madison.—"Our churches have not been favoured with so extensive revivals the year past, as they have sometimes enjoyed; but we are gratified to find them steadfast in the faith, and, in general, enjoying a happy union." This association is doing much to advance the work of domestic missions.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

MISSIONARY.

FOREIGN.

MISSION TO CEYLON.

The joint letter of the missionaries, dated Jaffna, August 11th, 1821, has been received, by which much pleasing intelligence has been communicated. At Tillipally, on the 22d of April, two children from the boarding-school, were received as members of the church of Christ. These boys withstood the violent opposition of their friends, while two others who were older did not come forward. These have been followed by four others. Hopes are entertained that two girls have passed from death unto life. Three young men, who are pursuing theological studies, are expected to be licensed to preach in a short time. Five out of the six which have lately been added to the church, are very promising youth. The church now consists of twenty-four members, ten of whom have been added since the commencement of the mission. Dr. Scudder has been admitted to the ministry by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery.

Mr. Woodward has made a voyage to Calcutta, where he was kindly entertained, in the family of Mr. Jones, who recently married the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Wheelock, Baptist missionary from this country.

The following is the closing part of Mr Woodward's last letter from Calcutta, written in December.—"When my thoughts recur to Ceylon, I long to be there to witness the salvation of God, with which I believe the people are visited. My heart has been greatly rejoiced to learn, by a letter from Mrs. Woodward, that two girls in our school at Tillipally, who for some time have given evidence of piety, are *actively engaged* in the blessed work—going from house to house with the *good news* in their hands—reading to and instructing the poor degraded females—and testifying repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ."

EXTRACTS FROM MR. POOR'S JOURNAL AT TILLIPALLY.

Nov. 1, 1820.—Several applications have been made to me of late to establish schools. But the want of funds, and of suitable assistants to superintend schools, prevents me from increasing the number. At present, I have eleven schools under my care.

Dec. 2.—Have more earnest desires than usual, that the Spirit of God may be poured out upon the people. Am induced to inquire with interest,—"Lord, what hindereth!"

4.—Attended the monthly prayer meeting at Pandeteripo. The subject of the address given, and of the conversation of the brethren, was, the promise of the Saviour, "Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world." All the missionaries in the district were present, and appeared to have some sweet experience of the truth of the promise under consideration. The mutual interest and affection, which the missionaries have, for a long time, manifested for each other, must be considered as a token for good

March 11, 1821.—Sir Richard Ottley, puisné justice of the island, visited the station. Held a service in the church. Brother Squance, a Wesleyan missionary, preached in Tamul. After the sermon, Sir Richard made a few remarks, for the purpose of exciting the people to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them for obtaining instruction. He afterwards heard the first class of the boys in our boarding-school, questioned in grammar and geography, (in English,) and heard the girls read in Tamul. As an encouragement to the girls to continue their studies, he kindly made them a present of money, to be given them at the time of their leaving the school. Sir Richard Ottley is a man deeply interested in every thing which relates to the progress of pure Christianity on the island, and, indeed, throughout the world. In view of his warm attachment to the cause of Christ, his elevated rank in society, and the office he holds under government, we consider his arrival, in various respects, highly auspicious to the best interests of the island.

May 27, *Sabbath.*—For three Sabbaths past, have preached with unusual freedom, without much previous preparation. The minds of those connected with the family, as well as my own, appear to be much awake to divine subjects.—Commenced the practice of holding an afternoon service in the school room, for the benefit of the children and others at the station. It is my intention to have read, on this occasion, narratives of the lives and deaths of pious children, such as are contained in Janeway's Tokens for children. Porter and Dwight are able to translate such simple narratives.

28.—Experience increasing pleasure from the prospect of spending my days in preaching Christ to this people. Have been much aided in my supplications for them, by the practice of spreading before the Lord those portions of Scripture, which contain the exceeding great and precious promises which he has made concerning the heathen. My main business at the throne of grace appears to be, to beseech the Lord to do what He has said He will do, on condition of being inquired of by the house of Israel.

June 9.—"You have been praying for us," says one heathen, "for several years; but does God hear your prayers?" Another sarcastically observes, "Mrs. Poor's untimely death, was, doubtless, one of the blessings of her serving Jesus." I seem to be constantly furnished with new motives to pray, that Jesus would be with me to give His word success. Can rejoice that the work of converting the soul belongs to God only.

13.—This evening, four girls came into my room, and with tears requested me to give them advice concerning their souls. At first, I seemed to have no words to speak with them. I explained to them the office of the Spirit, and endeavoured to show them their guilt in so long rejecting the Saviour.—They all wept; said but little, except that they were great sinners.

17. *Sabbath.*—Preached at Mallagum with more interest than usual. After the service was concluded, as the people were inclined to tarry, I addressed them again. At the rest house, in the afternoon, had much conversation with the Oodiah. "It is impossible," said he, "for Jesus Christ to deliver the people from the power of the devil. They are too firmly under his influence."

O, that He, who was manifested to destroy the works of the devil, would here manifest His power and grace!

20.—Visited the government schoolmaster, and read some prophecies relative to the extent of Christ's Kingdom. Conversed with several other persons, who were present. When speaking with the people, I feel that the word is not a dead letter. At the family meeting for religious inquiry this evening, twenty or thirty were present. They appeared more solemn and attentive to the word than heretofore. Some spoke with confidence that they were serving Christ; particularly Porter, Lawrence, Tappan, and Valen. In the afternoon, visited a school. The truths of the Gospel, which the boys treasure up in their memories, prepare them profitably to hear exhortations to repent and believe on Christ. Had an interesting conversation with Nicholas.—He renders important assistance in the work of the mission, and feels that he is personally interested in the prosperity of Zion. He gave me a favourable account of his eldest sister. I trust she has received Christ by faith.

Tappan, who is a small boy, (ten years old,) dwells much, it appears, in his conversation with the other boys, on the sublime and awful. Nicholas informs me that he overheard him, a few days ago, addressing, in a formal manner, some boys smaller than himself, on the subject of Christ's coming to judge the world. Nicholas thought, at first, that the boy was at prayer; but soon found he was exhorting the boys to attend to the salvation of their souls.

22.—I have long been in the habit of spending Friday evening with the boys, in hearing a lesson, which they learn in the course of the week, when out of school. After hearing their lessons, I ventured to tell them, that the Lord was, in a special manner, among us, that it was a critical season with them, and that their guilt and punishment would be great indeed, if they hardened their hearts in sin. After this, four girls came. Chilly ventured to request to be baptized. I learn from Niles, that Marial expressed to him the same wish, and that he explained to her the nature of the ordinance, and the responsibility of those who are baptized.

23.—Seven girls came this evening, and appear to be in earnest in seeking the salvation of their souls.

24. *Sabbath.*—I have a strong hope, that the Lord will make a glorious display of His grace among this people.

In the forenoon, preached in the church. In the afternoon, at the rest house. Three or four head men were present. All heard more attentively than usual, while I attempted to disclose the scenes that await us at death and judgment.—

I have increasing reason to hope that the word will become a savour of life unto life, at least, to some, in this place. D. POOR.

It appears that the religious excitement at Tillipally, of which the foregoing journal of Mr. Poor gives a pleasing account, commenced soon after the death of Mrs. Poor. This is stated in the joint letter. We think we can see, also, the sanctifying effect of affliction, in the case of Mr. Poor.

It should be remembered, that Mr. Poor's journal breaks off in the very midst of this state of seriousness at the station. During the last day but one, concerning the events of which any thing is recorded, seven girls are said to have come to Mr. Poor, with inquiries respecting their spiritual and eternal interests. We hope that more intelligence, of a deeply interesting nature, is yet to be received from that mission.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS REMEMBRANCER.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

We have received the Second annual Report relative to the Serampore College, by which it appears that this institution promises to realize the hopes of its friends and founders. The progress of the students is respectable; and the Committee of Management are encouraged to expect the most happy results from the course of education. In addition to the ordinary literary and scientific studies, a foundation is laid for a medical class. Several books, the circulation of which is necessary for the improvement of the Natives, are preparing for the press, and measures are pursuing to establish a library, to which some considerable accessions have, during the year, been made. By the purchase of various premises contiguous to the site of the college, the committee have been enabled to increase the buildings to somewhat more than 30 bigahs, forming a spot nearly square, which, running parallel with the river on the north, has the mission premises on the west, and the public road on the east and south." The funds, like those of other similar institutions in their incipient state, are dependant on the liberality of the friends of moral and intellectual improvement; the contributions have been such as augur the ultimate endowment of a university from which streams shall flow to make the wilderness of the East bloom in mental beauty, and produce imperishable evangelical fruits. "On the subject of Theology the Committee would remark, that all the native Christian youth educated in the College, cannot be expected to become Christian ministers: they are convinced that learning alone can never form an able minister of the gospel: and that this is the work of Him who gives gifts to men for the work of the ministry. While learning cannot create this talent, however, it tends in a high degree to enlarge and adorn it where it does exist: it forms the ring of pure gold in which the diamond appears with the greatest effect. Still, as it cannot be expected, from the nature of things, that every student shall possess this sacred gift, it is not intended to train up those for the ministry in whom are not found suitable dispositions of mind. But when these dispositions appear in any one, it will be too late to prescribe that course of education which may improve them to the highest advantage. The foundation for this must be laid in early youth. In India, however, that learning which this institution is intended to impart, is required in a variety of situations in life besides that of a Christian minister; while for these situations in life to be filled by men of probity and extensive knowledge, will tend in no small degree to the happiness of India."*

* To fill the various situations in the Native Courts, there are required in Bengal alone nearly a thousand persons. The importance of these being filled by men of education and legal science, is too obvious to need mentioning.

DOMESTIC.

The Richmond Va. Baptist Foreign and Domestic Mission Society, held its annual meeting on Saturday, June first, at the first Baptist Meeting-house. An introductory Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dabbs.

RICHMOND BAPTIST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISSION SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the Richmond Baptist Foreign and Domestic Mission Society, respectfully submit to the Society, this their Ninth Annual Report.

In reviewing the events of the past year, we wish to join with you in mutual congratulations on the great and increasing efforts made by many of our brethren in the Missionary cause, and the renewed assurances of Divine approbation manifested in the encouraging success which the *Most High* has been pleased to give to these labours of love;—and at the same time to join in hearty lamentation—for the indifference, not to mention opposition, of many professing Christians, to this good cause—for the little which our Society has accomplished during the past year—and in fervent prayer to Him who hath all hearts in his hands, that all who name the name of Christ, may be filled with his Spirit, and aroused to vigorous efforts for the universal diffusion of the Gospel.

As soon as practicable, after the adjournment of your last meeting, the Board appointed Elder John Bryce, a Missionary to those parts of Maryland, formerly visited by our late faithful and lamented Missionary, the excellent Straughan. He was requested to make four trips in the year, and at each of them, to spend ten days at least in the field of his labours, for which we agreed to allow him the sum of $100 per annum. This appointment was only partially accepted by Mr. Bryce, who has made but one trip to Maryland, on which he spent above three weeks in the Mission field. From his report, which is herewith submitted, we learn that he was generally well received, and his preaching heard with great appearance of interest and attention, and that the people are extremely anxious the Mission should be continued, which he recommended, in the strongest terms, should be done.—There is a respectable church in Nanjemoy destitute of a pastor, which is willing to co-operate with this Society, and from which we hope a considerable proportion of a Missionary's support might be derived. The Board heartily concur in the recommendation of our late Missionary, and deem it highly important that the cry from this destitute section of country, "come over and help us," should continue to be heard, and a faithful minister sent to declare to the people the word of salvation; and we trust that every member of this society will feel himself imperiously called on, as by the voice of souls ready to perish, to lend his particular aid in raising funds for this special object.

From the low state of our treasury after our last meeting, and from the supposition that the Board of Foreign Missions was not in immediate need of large contributions, we remitted only $100. We deem it proper to state, however, that from subsequent information, we find that we, as well as many others, have been labouring under a very unhappy mistake, as to the funds of the General Board. It is stated that the contributions to this fund have not of late been equal to the expenditures; that instead of being in possession of a large amount of stocks or other securities, the *interest* of which alone is applicable to the spread of the Gospel, the *principal* has been gradually diminished by the ordinary expenditures; so that it seems altogether probable, that, without more vigorous and steady efforts, and better contributions from constituent societies, instead of the General Board's increasing, as many desire, its number of Missionaries and sphere of usefulness, some of the little number already in the field must be recalled, and struck from the list.

[Here follows a view of the present state of Missionary operations at the various stations under the patronage of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. The following are the concluding paragraphs of this excellent and spirited Report.]

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HERBERT C.
May 31, 1822.

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gned by order of the Board,
HERBERT C. THOMSON, R. S.
31, 1822.

RELIGIOUS.

acts from a Narrative of the ate of Religion within the ounds of the General Assembly the Presbyterian Church; d of the General Associations Connecticut and Massachu- tts, and of the General Con- ntion of Vermont, during the t year.

here is one subject to which Assembly advert with the most ul feelings. Vast sections of country, particularly our fron- are destitute of the stated s of grace, and are loudly call- pon us, in the words of the of Macedonia, *come over and us.*

most of these destitute parts ur country, pernicious errors assiduously and successfully gated: and in all of them immoralities abound. Re- d from the benign influence the gospel of Jesus, without its owerful restraints, destitute of bbaths and Sanctuaries, un- ked by the solemn admonitions, uncheered by the glorious of the Gospel, multitudes live in sin, and die in im- ence. Seldom does the he- of salvation raise his inviting among them, and seldom do ounds of prayer and praise as grateful offerings to n. And these are our bre- ; bone of our bones, and flesh flesh; many of their fathers ipped with our fathers in the Sanctuary, and with many em we have gone up to the of God. Surely their claims our christian liberality are arly strong: and we cannot their earnest requests that uld send them the word of be refused.

s truly gratifying to learn, very earnest desire is felt, laudable zeal shown, to ob- e gospel ministry in these te parts of our land. Many followers of Jesus offer up their fervent prayers, that uld send among them faith- bourers; and Sabbath day s, and Missionary, and Edu- Societies, have been in some established. In some in- , the destitute congregations ere in maintaining public p; and there is an increas- ention to the means of grace. ve heard, too, with pleasure, n many of these destitute of our land, ministers have ntly gone forth in company, three at a time, and preach- visited, and God has greatly their labours.

eral patronage has generally xtended to the various bene- and pious institutions, which tablished within our bounds, any Missionary, and Educa- nd Bible Societies are flour- It has given the Assembly ned joy, to hear of the very hing condition, and the in- g prosperity of the Ameri- ible Society. During the ear a considerable addition en made, both to its funds, the number of auxiliary es connected with it. We ur fervent prayers that the g of the God of heaven may on it. Several societies for ducation of poor and pious who have the gospel minis- view, have been established the past year; and the hes appear in some degree to aking to a sense of the im- ce of this subject.

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we have not only to rejoice general increase of the in- of religion, there are also reason for thankfulness. ny of our congregations God en pleased to pour out his and to grant them times of and refreshing.

n the General Association of ticut, we learn, that the hes in that state, are not only g the fruits of the late ex- revivals, but, that the Lord cifully extending his work e to many other congrega- A large proportion of the rs of the mission school at ll, give good evidence of and the establishment an- he most sanguine expecta- f its founders and friends. gements are making for the on of the Theological de- nt of Yale College, with prospects of success.

n the General Association sachusetts we learn, that there is much reason for thankful- ness on account of the divine pre- sence and blessing. There have been in that part of our great coun- try, revivals of religion in the coun- ty of Berkshire. More than 300 young men have been assisted in obtaining an education, by the American Education Society, since its commencement. A missionary spirit is much increased, and in Plymouth and Norfolk counties, a Palestine Missionary Society is established which supports a mis- sionary to the Holy Land. The Andover Institution still flourishes, and contains 132 students.

From the General Convention of Vermont, we learn that the inte- rests of the Redeemer's kingdom are greatly on the increase in that state. It is true the want of faithful pastors is felt. Of 171 churches under the care of the Convention, near half are vacant. Still the cause of religion is advancing. Through the past year there have been great and powerful revivals, in 50 towns, in each of which from 15 to 200 persons have been re- ceived into the churches. These revivals still continue in many places. It is supposed that about 2500 persons have joined the churches during the past year. In Middlebury College there has been a revival among the students, and two-thirds of their number are hopefully pious. The spirit of Missions is increasing in the state. Education Societies are also form- ed, and one of these societies, in two years, afforded assistance to forty young men. We have heard, with pleasure, of the exertions which are made in many of our cities, to promote the spiritual welfare of Seamen, and of the success which has attended these exertions. Places of worship for mariners are opened in many of our seaport towns, and both mariners them- selves, and their families, have re- ceived great benefit from attending the public ordinances of the Gos- pel. The Assembly recommends to the members of our churches to encourage and promote these use- ful institutions.

The Theological Seminary at Princeton, continues to enjoy the smiles of the Great Head of the Church. A missionary spirit is diffused among the students, and a few have already devoted them- selves to the labours and privations of a foreign mission. The churches are already enjoying the fruits of this most important institution. The Theological Seminary at Au- burn, under the care of the Synod of Geneva, is flourishing; and efforts are also making, with en- couraging prospects, to establish Theological Seminaries in other parts of our country.

The Assembly sincerely con- gratulates the churches under its care, on the recent union which has been completed between the Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Churches. We cannot but cherish the hope that this union will be productive of the most beneficial effects, and that the Great Head of the church will bless it to the promotion of the interests of his kingdom.

REVIVALS.

An encouraging revival of reli- gion has recently taken place in Providence (R. I.) a region which has been blessed with fre- quent visitations of the good Spirit of God. The recent revi- val seems to have been chiefly owing to the divine blessing on the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Maffit, of the Methodist Church.

Extract of a letter from a minister of the gospel, dated Georgetown, S. C. May 14, 1822.

It is with emotions of singular joy I hereby communicate to you the pleasing intelligence, that, on 5th inst. I baptized 15 persons on a profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus. My affectionate wife was among the number.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—Since our last, London dates three days later have been received; but they add very little to our former stock of news. A letter from London dated April 29, states that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated to Par- liament an intention immediately to propose a bill to enable the bank of England to issue one pound notes, and to return to the paper system.

A special congress, to take in- to consideration the present state of Europe, was about to assemble at Vienna. Prussia, it was report- ed, would join the Russians and Austrians against the Turks.

Three bridges are said to have been constructed over the Dneis- ter, to afford a passage to the Russians into Bessarabia, as soon as war commenced.

Some movements are said to have taken place in the Russian army commanded by count Witt- genstein.

Asia.—It is stated in a New- York paper, on the authority of a letter from Canton of the 4th of February, that the differences with the English were compromised, and the English vessels permitted to go up and load. The letter mentions that the terms insisted upon by the Chinese were com- plied with by the English traders, who have agreed to send out two men from England within a fixed period, to be given up to atone for the death of the Chinese subjects.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The U. S. Felucca *Bull Dog*, was lost on the 26th April off the W end of Belle Pass, after having experienced one of the severest blows ever known in the Gulph. Four of the crew were lost. Sailing Master Corson, and five of the crew, saved themselves by clinging to light articles that floated from the wreck.

New method of rigging Ships.—Lieut. Allen, of the U. S. Navy, has devised a plan by which a ship's standing rigging may be taken down and again replaced, in part or in whole, in port or at sea with great facility, and without disturb ing the topmasts or yards, which is par- ticularly beneficial, as it enables the mariner, in a gale to replace any article of running rigging. It also saves much injury to the mast heads, and to the rig- ging, which both are subject to, by pla- cing the eyes of the shrouds and stays over the mast heads for this valuable improvement Lieut. Allen has received a patent from the President, under the great seal of the United States

Hemp and flax.—These raw materials are about to become second in impor- tance only to cotton, and their product may be even more valuable. We have before us beautiful specimens of home- made flaxen thread, at 50 and 75 cents per lb. A late Kentucky paper says— "Mr. Dey's valuable machine for clean- ing hemp, has been found to answer the most sanguine expectation of the public The hemp, which this machine turns out, is, unrotted, much stronger than that dressed in the old way, more beau tiful, and yields a larger quantity. It already commands a higher price than Russian hemp." This is great news!— *Niles' Register.*

Iron Vessel.—A vessel has been con- structed for the navigation of the Forth and Clyde canal, in Scotland, entirely of forged iron. It is larger and at the same time lighter than any of those employed It will contain 200 passengers.

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1822.

FEMALE PIETY.

One of the most delightful fea- tures of the benevolent efforts of the present age, is the active co- operation of the female sex. It has ever been the province of wo- man to cheer and humanize man; to solace his woes, and to refine and grace his enjoyments. She has been his earliest and most constant friend, sustaining him in adversity, and embellishing his prosperous fortunes. But it is to Christianity alone that she is in- debted for the elevation on which she now stands. She exerts all her powerful influence, under the higher advantage of being re- garded as entitled to share in the same intellectual pleasures, and as equally interested in that life and immortality, which are brought to light in the Gospel.

Until within a few years, fe- males confined their efforts, in aid of religion, to the circle of their own families and neighbourhoods. Here, indeed, they moved as burn- ing and cheering lights. But re- cently they have entered a wider field, and given to their efforts a far more extended scope. We find them forming associations in aid of Missionary efforts, for the diffusion of Bibles and tracts, for the support of schools, and, in fine, for the instruction of igno- rance, and the alleviation of wo, wherever they may be found.— Scarcely a town in our country is without some of these combina- tions. To estimate the amount of benefit resulting from these exer- tions, not only in their direct, but in their reflected influence, we must wait for the disclosures of the last day.

There is something peculiarly gratifying in this state of things. It bodes well to the cause of truth and benevolence, that the fine affections and the quiet yet enduring energy of females are actively enlisted in its service.— By assuming the province, so em- inently appropriate to their ha- bits and characters, of visiting the distressed, clothing the nak- ed, instructing the ignorant, che- rishing the hapless orphan, and causing the widow's heart to sing for joy, they become the most suc- cessful allies of their brethren, and the best almoners of their bounty; while they leave them at liberty to concert mightier pro- jects, and taking the wings of the morning, to fly with the everlast- ing Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth. Their aid, too, in replenishing the Missionary trea- sury, is highly important. It will be found, on examination, that a large proportion of the contribu- tions to Bible, Missionary, and Education Societies, is supplied by females.

It is highly necessary to the suc- cess of any project, that it be pur- sued, with undiminished ardour, and with a spirit prepared to meet and triumph over every obstacle. These requisites are found in the female character. While it pos- sesses a sensitive delicacy, which inclines it to shrink from rough collision with the jarring ele- ments of the world, it is endued with an unconquerable spirit, which difficult occasions call into exercise. The moment in which man desponds, is the very junc- ture which summons up the slum- bering energies of a woman's soul. Her piety, too, is generally of a brighter character. Her temple of her heart is kept more pure from worldly idolatries. It savours little of enthusiasm, to say, with a departed ornament of our own country, "I believe, that if Christianity should be forced to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philoso- phers, the halls of legislators, and the throng of busy men, she would find her last and purest retreat with woman at the fire side. Her last audience would be the chil- dren gathered round the knees of a mother; her last altar would be the female heart; her last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in si- lence from her lips, and heard on- ly at the throne of God."

But we must not pursue this attractive theme. The Christian cannot but rejoice, that she whose tenderness guards the cradle; whose charms and virtues cheer and illuminate every path of life; and whose affectionate kindness smooths the pillow of disease and death, adds to her other benefi- cent offices, that of a minister of mercy and salvation; and that,

" As the bird each fond endearment
tries,
To tempt her new fledged offspring to
the skies,
She tries each art, reproves each dull
delay,
Allures to brighter worlds, and leads
the way."

ELOQUENCE OF ST. PAUL.

From the effects produced by the eloquence of St. Paul, in con- verting the heathen, in shaking the conscience of the voluptuous Felix, and in almost persuading the temporizing Agrippa to be a Christian, we are justified in be- lieving that his powers were of a high order. A circumstance is mentioned in the Spectator, No. 633, which, if entitled to credit, is worthy of remark. It is there stated, that a fragment of Longi- nus is preserved at the beginning of a manuscript in the Vatican Library, in which this renowned critic, after enumerating the most celebrated Grecian orators, says, "Add to these Paul of Tarsus, the patron of an opinion not yet fully proved." If authentic, this passage proves that his fame had widely extended itself. Indeed, his powers could not but be dis- tinguished, to whom the inhabi- tants of Lystra were about to of- fer sacrifice, as to Mercury, the god of eloquence.

COMPOSING SERMONS.

The editor of Massillon's Lent Sermons speaks of it as a "pro- digious facility"—"*une facilite qui tient du prodige*"—that they were generally composed in ten or twelve days each. He adds, "How many practised sermon wri- ters (*gens meme du metier*) would find, that this time would hardly suffice to form and well arrange the plan?"

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, OHIO.

We observe, in a Cincinnati paper, an advertisement, com- mending to the attention of the public, the Grammar School con- nected with this Institution, which is under the superintendence of the Rev. Spencer Clark. It is said to be in a flourishing condi- tion. The terms of tuition are seven dollars a session, compris- ing five months. Oxford is repre- sented to be a very eligible situa- tion, in regard to health. Stu- dents intended for the Ministry, who come well recommended, are instructed gratuitously in the La- tin, Greek, and Hebrew langua- ges. From our personal know- ledge of the piety, diligence, and talents of Mr. Clack, we doubt not that his services will be eminent- ly beneficial to the students com- mitted to his care, and to the In- stitution with which the school is connected.

MASONIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A society, entitled the "Pales- tine Masonic Missionary Socie- ty," has been formed at Louis- ville, (Ken.) the object of which is, to assist in spreading the Holy Scriptures, "the great light of Masonry," in those countries from which it was received. It is com- posed, as its name imports, of Masons.

STEAM BOAT CONTROVERSY.

An unpleasant collision has ta- ken place between the legislatures of Connecticut and New York, respecting the navigation of the waters of the respective states, by Steam Boats. The latter state granted to certain individuals the exclusive right of navigating her waters with Steam Boats, which of course operated as an exclu- sion of the citizens of other states. The Legislature of Connecticut has recently retaliated, by exclud- ing from her waters, boats be- longing to citizens of New York. The line of boats between New York and New Haven is conse- quently suspended; and will pro- bably be now established between New York and Newport or Pro- vidence, in Rhode Island. This arrangement would ensure a more ready intercourse between New York and Boston, than subsisted by means of the old line.

Every one must regret to see the state authorities at variance. Danger to the harmony of the union may hereafter result from such a misunderstanding. It is hoped that the controversy in question will soon be decided by the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS.

H. G. Otis, Esq. of Massachu- setts, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Lloyd, formerly a member of the Senate, has been elected to suc- ceed him.

Mr. Denison and Mr. Baldwin, members of the House of Re- presentatives, from Pennsylvania, have declined a re-election.

The health of the latter gen- tleman was seriously impaired during the last winter, and he is yet confined in this city by indis- position.

Mr. Nelson of Maryland, and Mr. Reid of Georgia, members of the House of Representatives, have also withdrawn their names as candidates for the next election.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, has resigned his seat in the House.— He is a candidate for the office of Governor of that state.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Commissioners for the ad- justment of claims under the Flo- rida treaty, met on the 11th inst. the day to which they had ad- journed on the 11th of March last. Mr. White and Mr. Tazewell only being present, they adjourned, without entering into business, until Wednesday, when the arri- val of the third Commissioner, Mr. King, completed the Board. Having fixed the hour of meeting at ten o'clock, the Board then ad- journed.

On Thursday morning they proceeded to dispose of the new memorials, which had been filed in pursuance of their last orders, the number of which, we under- stand, considerably exceeds *five hundred*, thus making the whole number of memorials filed more than *sixteen hundred*. The exa- mination of the new memorials will probably occupy the Board for three weeks or a month. Whe- ther they will enter upon any other division of their labours at the expiration of that time, or al- low further time to the claimants, by adjournment to some future day, is not yet known. We ap- prehend, however, that, as the mere reception or rejection of me- morials forms but the smallest part of their laborious duties, they will find themselves compelled very soon to shut the door against all *procrastinators*, and proceed to the examination of the volumi- nous documents in support of the several claims.

A man in Tioga county, New York, has been sentenced to thir- ty days imprisonment in the coun- ty gaol, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars, for *blasphemy*.

RATTLESNAKES.

There were recently killed, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ver- non, Illinois, 155 Rattlesnakes, and 26 of other kinds,—total 181.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The long expected union of the General Assembly of the Pres- byterian Church and the General Synod of the Associate Reform- ed Church, has at length been completed and ratified. This, as might have been expected, is a matter of great joy and rejoicing to all the sincere lovers of that Saviour, who is emphatically de- nominated the Prince of Peace, To give to such therefore an op- portunity of venting this, their spiritual joy, the General Assem- bly held on Wednesday afternoon 22d inst. a special meeting for Prayer and Thanksgiving to Al- mighty God, in which their bre- thren from the Associate Reform- ed Church, who have now become *one* with them, united together with other Christians, who were convinced that it is a delightful thing for brethren to dwell to- gether in unity. The exercises of this very interesting meeting, were very solemn and impressive, and could not fail to excite in the bosom of every one present, feel- ings of a most animating and pleasing kind.

St. Mary's Church Philadelphia. —We are gratified to learn that the differences existing in this congregation, are likely to be set- tled. It will be recollected that two sets of trustees were returned as chosen, and neither would give way; but it has been agreed that a new election shall be held under the superintendence of *protestant* gentlemen, of great respectability, who will, no doubt, conduct the matter fairly and put to rest the jarring elements of discord. We rejoice at this proceeding—it is liberal, it is truly catholic. The judges are Horace Binney, and C. C. Biddle, esquires, and Gen. Cad- wallader.

ORDINATION.

On the 26th ult. Joseph Wan- ton Allen, of North Kingston, was solemnly ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, in the Baptist Meeting-house, in Wickford, Rhode Island

MARRIED,

At the Presbyterian meeting house, in West Bloomfield, on the 28th of April, by the Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, Mr Isaac Procton, of New Hampshire, to Miss Fanny Amsden, of Bloomfield An af- fectionate address was delivered on the occasion by Dr. Fitch to the new married couple, who propose to join the Mission Family in the Sandwich Islands.

At Albany, on Monday evening, the Rev. Charles S. Stewart, of the Theolog- ical Seminary at Princeton, to Miss Harriet B Tiffany. The new married couple are attached to the mission fami- ly about to depart for the Sandwich Isl- ands. After the solemnization of their union, a collection was taken up, amounting to nearly 120 dollars, to aid in the outfit of this family.

DIED,

In this city, on Wednesday morning last, the Rev. Jacob Hutton, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Hutton was a native of England, where most of his labours in the gospel were performed. For more than 50 years he was a faith- ful minister of Christ in the Baptist Church Having sustained a character worthy of his profession during his whole pilgrimage, he is gathered to his fathers in the fulness of age. He closed his eyes in the slumber of death, as might have been expected from the tenor of his life, in perfect peace, and confident hope of a happy immortality.

On Wednesday the 5th inst. in Prince William County, Va. of a lingering con- sumption, Mrs. Gracy Ann Blagrove, in the 26th year of her age, wife of Mr. Henry B Blagrove, Printer, of this place. A husband and two infants are bereft of an affectionate companion, and mother.

Report of Deaths in Washington City, during the month of May, 1822.

Consumption,	7
Do (coloured)	1
Pneumonia	3
Typhus fever	1
Puerperal Fever (non resident)	1
Gun-Shot wound (do)	1
Diarrhœa	1
Fever,	1
Parturition	1
Convulsions (non resident)	1
Suddenly	1
Drowned	1
Worms (coloured)	1
Still born	1
Total	22

Adults 16
Children 6

By order of the Board of Health.
June 3d, 1822.

POETRY.

FROM BALDWIN'S LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE RAINBOW.

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees
Played the sunshine and rain-drops, the birds and the breeze;
The landscape, outstretching in loveliness, lay
On the lap of the year in the beauty of May:

For the Queen of the Spring, as she pass'd down the vale,
Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the gale;
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies, like a banner at sunset unroll'd,
O'er the west threw their splendour of azure and gold;
But one cloud at distance rose dense and increased,
Till its margin of black touched the zenith, and east.

We gazed on the scenes while around us they glow'd,
When a vision of beauty appeared on the cloud;—
'Twas not like the Sun, as at mid-day we view,
Nor the Moon that rolls nightly through starlight and blue.

Like a Spirit, it came in the van of a storm!
And the eye, and the heart, hail'd its beautiful form;
For it looked not severe, like an Angel of Wrath,
But its garment of brightness illum'd its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur, sublimely it stood,
O'er the river, the village, the field and the wood:
And river, field, village, and woodlands grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the bow of Omnipotence; bent in His hand,
Whose grasp at Creation the Universe spann'd:
'Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublime;
His vow from the flood to the exit of Time!

Not dreadful, as when in the whirlwind he pleads,
When storms are his chariot, and lightning his steeds:
The black clouds his banner of vengeance unfurl'd,
And thunder his voice to a guilt-stricken world;

In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire;
And the sword, and the plague-spot with death strew the plain,
And vultures, and wolves, are the graves of the slain:—

Not such was that Rainbow, that beautiful one!
Whose arch was refraction, its keystone the Sun;
A pavilion it seem'd which the Deity grac'd,
And justice and mercy met there, and embrac'd.

Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom,
Like Love o'er a death-couch, or Hope o'er the tomb;
Then left the dark scene, whence it slowly retired,
As Love had just vanish'd, or Hope had expir'd.

I gaz'd not alone on the source of my song—
To all who beheld it these verses belong.
Its presence to all was the path of the Lord!
Each full heart expanded—grew warm, and ador'd!

Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day,
That Bow, from my sight, passed forever away:
Like that visit, that converse, that day—to my heart,
That Bow from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined,
With the strong and unperishing colours of mind;
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BELLOWS FALLS INTELLIGENCER.

THE DUELLISTS.

The cause of Conscience—Conscience oft
Her tale of guilt renews: *Cowper.*

If some of the most striking histories of duels, the effect they have upon society, and upon the duellists themselves, could be collected, they would form perhaps a voluminous but an instructive work. It would probably fix the attention of that great class of persons who fling aside the best written essay on the subject as uninteresting, and who never listen to the most eloquent appeals from the pulpit. And since almost every instance of a duel fought has served to show how much wretchedness it brings down upon the survivor in this world, without casting a fearful glance to the miseries that await him in another, such a work must convey instruction. It has been said that the fear of being compelled to fight has probably often restrained the tongue of slander, for slanderers are generally cowwards, and preserved the reputation of many innocent families inviolate. But if any one will examine the histories of those duels which come under his inspection, he will find they arise frequently from the most trivial and ridiculous causes, from some harmless wit or imaginary affront, when the plea of preserving reputation could not be urged. The following relation is derived from the best authority.

Previous to the American Revolution, two young men, Charles Mercer and Richard Reynolds, were students together at one of our most respectable colleges. They were in the same class, and intimate friends. Charles Mercer was the son of a mechanic who laboured hard and suffered many deprivations that he might give his son a good education. Charles was superior to most young men in personal appearance, and was remarkable for his strength and agility in athletic exercise. His disposition was noble and generous. At the expiration of two years in college, he was informed by his father that he could no longer support him there, from the unfortunate failure of a friend for whom he had become responsible, without depriving the younger portion of his family of their necessary supplies. Mercer prepared to leave college with a heart lightened by the reflection that he should no longer be a burden but an assistant in his father's family. At this period Reynolds with a generosity that is seldom found, informed Mercer's father by a letter that he would from his own abundant means, support his friend until he should be able by his own exertions to repay him. He informed Mercer's father at the same time of the growth of their mutual love and esteem. All the objections which young Mercer could urge against this arrangement were overruled by his parents and he consented to stay. Richard Reynolds was born of the most respectable parents in the town of B—. He was an only son, heir to great wealth, and possessed an abundant share of spirits and vivacity. He was esteemed as one of the best scholars in the class, but rather averse to mathematical demonstration. By his classmates he was deemed a wild but not a vicious fellow. He scorned to do a mean action, but too easily suffered himself to indulge in those vices which eventually lead to crime. Mercer now no longer a faithful adviser, at the solicitation and by the example of Reynolds, became his companion in many imprudent excesses. One evening the two friends with two of their classmates assembled to drink wine, and have what is generally termed a social meeting. Presently cards were introduced, and they sat down to gamble. In choosing partners at the commencement of the game, Reynolds and Mercer were opposed to one another. Heated with wine Reynolds betted extravagantly, and lost seven games in succession. At the end of the sixth he declared that the opposite party had cheated. This gave rise to some dispute; but saying that he would try them again, he doubled the bet and lost the seventh. Irritated beyond measure, and always violent in his passions, which were then much heated by wine, he rose up, threw down his cards, and struck Mercer a blow in the face, at the same time accusing him of cheating. A short contest ensued, when Mercer by his great personal strength seized both the hands of his antagonist, and held him perfectly at his mercy. The two other young men were ineffectually appealed to, and refusing to interfere in the quarrel, left the room. Reynolds, enraged to be thus in the power of one who was so much his debtor, called Mercer a coward, a fawning hypocrite, told him he dare not fight him like a gentleman with swords, and charged him with the benefits conferred on him by himself. "You have dissolved every tie," answered Mercer. "I will not be called a coward by any man. Your past favours—would to God I had never received them—your future favours I disdain. I will meet you this moment at any place you appoint." They immediately sallied forth as the morning dawned to a retired spot, and drew their swords upon each other. Mercer had learnt the art of fencing of an uncle who was a good swordsman, and he knew that he was superior to Reynolds. He therefore contented himself with parrying the violent blows of his adversary, and at the same time gave him some slight wounds to show that he was completely in his power. Reynolds was only rendered by this conduct more furious, and even foamed at his mouth with violent rage. Extreme anger seems to drive away every other passion from the human breast but *cunning*. Cunning is ever the faithful ally and necessary companion of revenge. Reynolds suddenly dropping the point of his sword, thrust it into the ground, and held out his hand. "Give me your hand, you are still the best of friends—I am in the wrong." Mercer replied, "I am rejoiced to see you return to your right mind. I hope our friendship will become the stronger from this unhappy interrudtion; but I for ever decline your further pecuniary assistance." At the commencement of the contest they had pulled of their coats. Mercer turned round to put his coat on, and while he was swinging it over his head, Reynolds drew his sword from the ground and stabbed him to the heart. No sooner was the deed done than his reason, which had been clouded by passion, returned. He raised the bleeding body of his friend who had fallen on his face,—beheld his ghastly countenance just fixed in death,—vainly attempted to staunch the blood which gushed from the wound, and fell back in a swoon of agony and distress.—So soon does punishment follow in the footsteps of crime. By the assistance of his still fond father he escaped to France in a merchantman. For a long time he wandered through different parts of Europe, till, by the intervention of his father's powerful friends in England, he obtained the pardon of the king. "Return, my son, said his father, "and close my eyes in peace, for my life is drawing to its close." He embarked in a vessel bound to America; but before he arrived, his parents had both died, leaving an immense fortune at his disposal. But destitute of friends, of relations, shunned by the virtuous, pitied by few, life was a burden.—He presented himself at the bar of justice, and tearing the king's pardon in pieces before the eyes of the judges, he demanded the punishment due to his crime. "I wish for death—may my execution be a warning example to those who come after me." The judges refused to pronounce his doom, declaring that the king's pardon had been given, and though the certificate had been destroyed it still remained in force. Reynolds returned home, but his peace of mind was for ever lost. In his reveries, in the midst of the crowded circle, he would start and shriek, declaring with great vehemence of gesture, that he saw the bloody body of Mercer. Nothing could soothe the irritability of his mind;—the hideous spectacle met him in every path, and was the subject of his nightly dreams. The human frame is incapable of enduring for any length of time such distress. He grew emaciated, his eyes started from their sockets, mortality quitted her moorings, and he died in all the agonies of despair.

SHORT HINTS TO PARENTS.

One of the distinctive qualities of our nature is the principle of curiosity. The disposition to pry into the *how* and *why*, is sometimes seen from the very cradle; and is always to be regarded as an auspicious token; it being in fact the germ of all future improvement; the genuine bud of intellectual fruit. Nor scarcely is it conceivable, how great advantage might be taken of such a toward disposition, were it under the constant management of superior skill, united with patient industry. But, in the nurture and training up of children, this important particular is, for the most part, overlooked, and their early curiosity either damped or misdirected. And in this way many are made dullards or frivolous, who might have been shaped to intellectual excellence.

Children come into a world where, to them, every thing is new and strange; a world, of which, and of all therein, they are utterly ignorant. And how do these newly born citizens of the world act? Why, just as persons come to years would act under like circumstances. God hath given them an appetite for knowledge, and they seek after it with ardency. What is this? What is that made for? How is it done, and why is it so? these and scores of similar questions, are asked in early childhood, and to them the information they inquire after is material, though their questions may seem trifling in the eyes of those to whom the things were long since known.

Were their inquiries properly encouraged, it would lead them to think for themselves; it would put them upon the exercise of their reason, as well as their memory. At the same time, whenever there was observable in them a forward pertness, or any real impertinence, it might easily be checked without damping their curiosity.

I have seen fathers so stately and stern that their children scarcely dare speak to them, and much less familiarly to question them. And I have seen schoolmasters who would requite the familiar question of a little pupil, with a hard blow. Thus the young mind is pinioned, and then bid to soar.

At this uninformed period of life, children are not only inquisitive, but ready to believe every thing they hear. And if parents are deficient in giving them the information they are seeking, they naturally endeavour to gain it from others. And thus incorrect, if not dangerously erroneous ideas may be, and doubtless often are, diffused into their unsuspecting minds.

LITERARY.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

We understand that James Marsh, A. M. and Richard C. Morse, A. M. Alumni of the Theological Institution at Andover, are engaged in the translation of Bellermann's Biblical Geography, from the German, with a view to publication. This is a valuable work, and on an important subject. The geographical description of countries which have been the theatre of remarkable events, enables us to transport ourselves thither in imagination, and to enter upon the stories even of ancient times, with nearly the same interest and the same conviction of their reality that we feel in the events of our own neighborhood. A knowledge of Biblical geography is important, therefore, to every one who would strengthen his faith and increase his interest in the truths of the sacred volume. But this knowledge is of peculiar and indispensable importance to the interpreter of the Bible. Besides its obvious and immediate benefit in the historical books, and in illustrating the frequent allusions to scenery in the poetical parts of the Scriptures, it is necessary also as the first step towards an acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Hebrews, and with their social and political institutions; without a knowledge of which, many of the doctrines and precepts of Christianity can be but imperfectly understood.

The author of the work, which is now proposed for publication, is Dr. John Joachim Bellermann, late Professor of Theology in the University of Erfurt, in Germany. It was composed with great care and accuracy, after a laborious examination of the original sources of information, and is spoken of in terms of high commendation by the ablest German critics.

The plan of the work embraces a description of all the towns, provinces, rivers, mountains, &c. mentioned in the Bible, including the Apocrypha; and the description of each town and province is accompanied with an historical account of all the changes which it has undergone, from the most remote antiquity down to the present time.

The following are some of the peculiar advantages of this work. 1. The articles are arranged in *geographical* order, and on this account it has a decided superiority over other works in which the alphabetical or historical arrangement is pursued. It presents the student with a *connected* view of the different countries, and enables him to form a picture of them in his mind. It admits of being studied in course, like works on other sciences; while, at the same time, by the aid of a complete index at the end, it secures all the advantages of the alphabetical arrangement. 2. The descriptions of places are not loose and irregular, but systematical and complete. Every text of Scripture in which the name of any place occurs, appears to have been carefully consulted, and explanations are given of all difficulties which might otherwise embarrass the interpreter. 3. The etymology of the different names is given. 4. The work is not a bare nomenclature of provinces, towns, rivers and mountains, but contains also whatever is important in respect to history, statistics, trade, inhabitants, &c. and is calculated to render the study of the Bible interesting as well as instructive.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Literary Intelligence.—Authors and publishers throughout the United States, are requested to transmit, post paid, to the Editor of the Port Folio, the titles of such works as they are engaged in writing or publishing, with the particulars of size, price, &c. Much inconvenience and loss might be avoided, if such a list as we contemplate, could be submitted to the literary world at stated periods. We understand that there are no less than three editions of Plutarch's Lives in the press. We know that there are two MS. translations of a work in 2 vols. 4to. which cannot be disposed of because the publishers to whom they are respectively offered are afraid of a competition in the market. One of our friends lately requested our good offices with the bibliopoles of this city in favour of a new translation of Vattel.—The first person to whom application was made, answered, that he had in press, and nearly finished, a large edition of the old translation, which is notoriously incorrect. We understand that another edition, from the same vicious copy, has recently been published in one of the eastern states. A third edition was commenced at the same time in Philadelphia, but abandoned in order to avoid the competition. The conflicting editions of stock works, such as the popular writings of Johnson, Addison, Steel, Goldsmith, Pope, Scott, and Byron, are, as the auctioneers express it, too tedious to mention. The allusion to this occupation will at once suggest to the booksellers the consequences of this blindfold career.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

School for Young Ladies.

MRS. WALLACE

Respectfully informs her friends and the inhabitants of Washington, that she has re-opened her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the elementary branches of Education,

ON F STREET,

Opposite the Presbyterian Church.

The situation of her school room is pleasant and airy. Mrs. W. assures those parents who may favour her with their patronage, that neither assiduity nor care shall be wanting on her part to improve the minds and morals of her pupils.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, - - - - - - - -	$ 3 00
Reading, Plain Needlework, and Grammar, - - - - - - -	4 00
The same, with Writing, Geography & Fancy Needlework,	5 00

The Land Office and General Agency,

Is removed to 6th Street, near Brown's Hotel, where persons are respectfully invited to call who have any business to transact in this city, in which the assistance of an Agent may be considered necessary, or can be rendered useful.

Such of the purchasers of the public lands as failed to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, can, through the agency of this Office, have their relinquishments made, or declarations filed, if application be made before the 10th of Sep. next, conformably to the Act of 20th April last.

Deeds recorded, and taxes paid on lands lying in the Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

N. B. VAN ZANDT,
Washington City.

june 8–tf

To the Benevolent and Humane.

It has become the painful duty of a parent to make the public acquainted with the unfortunate condition of his son, who has been for some months deprived of his reason, and is at this time wandering through the country, unconscious of his own affliction, and that which is felt by his parents. A long and fatiguing journey was undergone by his father in order to restore him to his home, and to the reason he had lost; but, he fled from him thro' the mountain's rugged cliffs, and disappeared. Trackless, however, as was his path, he was closely pursued, and heard of from the banks of the Ohio until he reached Rockville, in Montgomery county, Md. Any information that can be given of this unfortunate youth would be thankfully received; and he who would have the humanity and the benevolence to accompany him home, and thus restore him to his afflicted parents, shall meet with some other reward besides that of an approving conscience.

B. T. DULANY.

Charles County, Md.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A History of all Religions,

AS DIVIDED INTO

PAGANISM, MOHAMMEDISM, JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

BY DAVID BENEDICT, A. M.

It is proposed in this work to point out the countries where the different denominations reside, and the number of each as far as it can be ascertained, together with an account of their respective *Literary* and *Theological institutions*, their *Missionary, Bible, Tract* and *School Societies*, and show what denominations take the most active part in the great and successful operations of the present day for the spread of the gospel in the world; with general observations on some of the principal difficulties in prosecuting this great work of labour and love. Also, an account of all the missionaries in the world, with the number of missionaries at each, and the denominations to which they belong. To conclude with a chronological table of the most remarkable events in ecclesiastical history.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall be well executed in a duodecimo volume of about 300 pages.
2. It shall be delivered to subscribers for one dollar a volume, bound, and 87 cents in boards.
3. Those who become accountable for nine copies shall receive a tenth gratis.
4. Subscribers' names shall be printed in the end of the work.

N. B. Those who hold subscription papers are requested to return them to the author by the first of January, 1823.

*** Should the subscription be sufficiently liberal, the work shall be ornamented with a frontispiece, containing the likenesses of a number of distinguished men of different denominations.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

New Spring Goods.

Clement T. Coote is now receiving from Philadelphia his recent purchases, comprising a select variety of rich Fancy Articles, and an excellent assortment of British, India, French, and Domestic, Seasonable Goods, which he will sell cheap. Amongst them are the following:

Rich Levantines
Gros de Naples
Figured Silks, very rich
Black and white figured, and plain Satins
Plaid, striped and coloured Florences
Figured and fancy striped Gauzes
Zelia Handkerchiefs and Scarfs
Plaid and figured Handkerchiefs
Canton Crapes
Transparent white Velvet
Gimp Trimmings
Crimp'd and plain Italian Crapes
Cambric, Jaconet, Book, and Mull Muslins
Fancy Muslins and Ginghams
Gingham and Muslin Robes
Silk Suspenders and Elastic Garters
Blue and yellow Nankeens
Cambric Prints, new style
Valencia and Marseilles Vesting
Independent Handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats
Thread Lace and Edgings
Figured and plain Patent Net
Ribbons, a superb assortment
Childrens', misses' and ladies' Shoes full assortment
Black Denmark Satin and Prunelle Slippers
Misses' Gimp Bonnets
Handsome Gimp Bands
Wilmington and Oxford Stripes
Printed Furniture Calicoes
Calicoes and Shawls
Brown and bleached Shirting and Sheeting
Plaid, Stripes, and Chambreys
Fancy Reticules
3-4 and 4-4 Checks

(DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.)

ap 27—tf.

Wanted,

A white girl to do the house work of family.—Inquire at this office.

Dr. Staughton's Add

FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN
AND BY DAVIS AND FORC

THE ADDRESS

Delivered at the

Opening of the Columbian C
9th January, 1822.

By the Rev. Dr. William S
President of the Institut

Price 25 cents—and a liberal
for larger quantities.

Feb 2—

Fuller's Works

Uniform Edition.

The first Vol. of this work the public in two edition 12mo. corresponding in style cation with the two editions of moirs of the Author's life. lumes have been received of Dr. edition, now printing in Eng the publisher regrets to say scription is not sufficient to expenses of the American the work.

He hopes this suggestion ficient to induce a Patronage enable him to proceed in the of the work, as fast as the cop ed from England. Let it never the first Theological Work in labours for support in the great and generous people.

The work will be compr volumes 8vo. besides the Me will be delivered to subscrib dollars a volume, in good she and handsomely lettered. Sub received by Lincoln & Edm —John Sayre, New-York— Jewett, Baltimore—and Ande han, Washington City.

mar. 2—tf.

Ward's View

FOR SALE, a few copies of of the History, Literature, and gy of THE HINDOOS: incl nute description of their Ma Customs, and translations principal Works; in two vo Wm. Ward, Missionary at Se the 2d edition, carefully a greatly improved. Inquire Woodward, Bookseller, Phil the N. E. corner of Market street of said city; or at thi

feb 2—tf.

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dye Stuf

John Duckworth has received from New York delphia, a fresh supply of Dr cines, &c. Also, a general a Fancy articles, viz.

Walking Canes,
Hat, Hair, Cloth, Teeth and oth
Razors and Razor Strops,
Pomade in jars and rolls,
Antique Oil, Cologne Water,
Soaps, Wash Balls,
French Playing Cards,
Dressing and Fine Teeth Com
Charcoal and Coral Teeth P
Soda Powders,
Hudson's best Japan Blacking

Also, Miller's Cough Drops recommended for Consumptio &c. &c.

Congress Spring Water, ply.

feb. 2—9t.

REMOVAL.

Joseph Gibson has the informing his friends, bo ington and Georgetown, that moved his Grocery Store fr town to Washington City, on sylvania Avenue, adjoining of Gen. Walter Jones, and site the Old Theatre,—whe on hand, and intends to keep assortment of Groceries and consisting principally of the mentioned articles, viz.

Imperial, Hyson, Young H Souchong Teas.
Coffee and Chocolate.
Loaf, Lump, and Brown S
Cogniac Brandy, (old and Peach do.
Holland Gin, Common do.
Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits
Madeira, Lisbon, and Tene
Allspice, Pepper, Starch,
Fig Blue, Indigo,
Mould, Dipt, and Spermac
Yellow, White, and Brown

He likewise has on hand, keeping for sale,

Printing Paper, Cartridge
Writing do. of every kind
Blotting do.
Blank Legers, Journals, D
Memorandum do. and all Books.
Quills, Sealing Wax, W knives, Counting-house Tapes, Lead Pencils, Poc &c. &c. With every art Stationary line. All of w sell at small profits for C

J. G. wishing to close his o while in Georgetown, reque are indebted to him to make payment, as it is entirely out er to grant any longer indulg

mar 9–tf.

To Let,

Two three-story BRICK on Greenleaf's Point, adjoini dence of Commodore Rodg houses are as pleasantly situ in this city, commanding view of the Potomac, and delightful residence for a lar teel family. Spacious coach stables are attached to them the door is a pump of exce They will be let separately and, to a good tenant, the te very moderate. Inquire at th

feb. 16—tf.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIP

NEATLY EXECUTE

AT THE COLUMBIAN